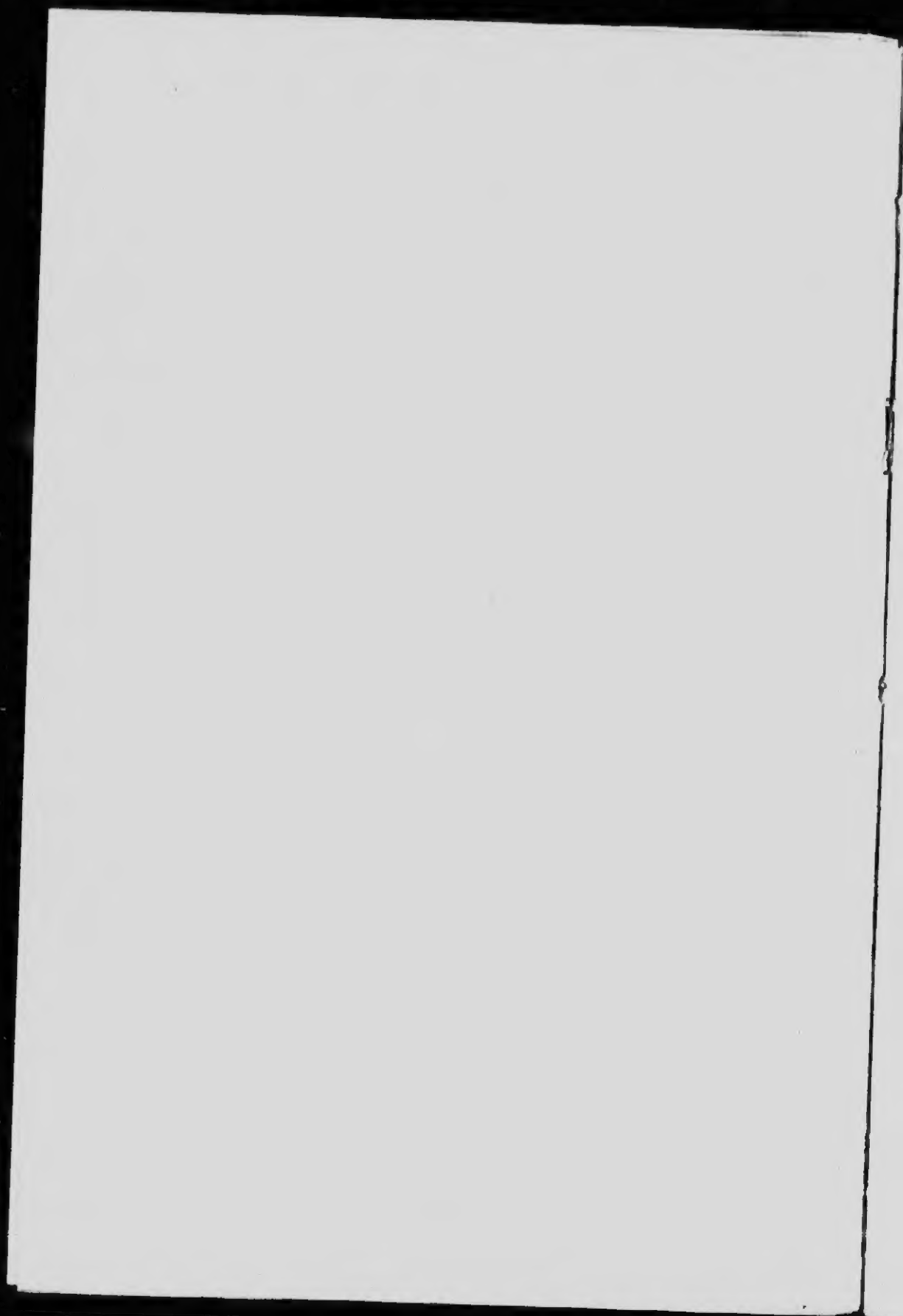




Notes-by-the-Way

CANADIAN
GOVERNMENT
RAILWAYS

Lines-Quebec and West



NOTES BY THE WAY

LINES QUEBEC
AND WEST



CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
RAILWAYS

To the Reader

DEALING with a new, vast and only sparsely settled country, "notes by the way" of fifteen hundred miles of railway must necessarily be of a general character, though mention is made of the more important industrial and agricultural developments in evidence along the line.

¶ The actual operation of the railway is destined to change the ordinary conception of the great North Country, as it will change the country itself. Broadly speaking, this new territory, half as big as Europe and quite as desirable for habitation, is justly famous for two things— it is the lake country of the world, and it has also the largest standing forests on the face of the globe. There is no similar area on the continent where a railway brings one into such immediate touch with the wild life so sought by sportsmen— primitive Indians, virgin forests, with all that implies to the real hunter and angler. A holiday in such a region cannot fail to be delightful. There, under the clear, hot, dry air of summer, lay thousands of unnamed sheets of water. There the sun shines in the summer time eighteen hours out of the twenty-four.

¶ The hardy pioneer has not only blazed the trail, but has commenced settlement. His courage and patience are meeting with due reward, as will be the case with the thousands who will eventually find homes on the new lands.

¶ A new chapter in the railway history of Canada, and in fact of North America, is being written with the inauguration of the new express service between Quebec and Winnipeg, by the Canadian Government Railways. The "Western-National" and "National-Atlantic" are names eminently suited to the two express trains. With a through sleeping car service over a route independent of junction or terminal changes, and under Government ownership and management, making a new link between the Atlantic and the Pacific, such a service is surely of "national" import.

NOTES BY THE WAY

LINES QUEBEC AND WEST via
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Mls. from Quebec Area 201,811 square miles—Canada's largest Province
Population 2,001,000

- 0 **Quebec** Alt. 192 Population 80,000. Trains of the Government Railways depart from the Union Palais Station. The line of the Transcontinental Railway, now part of the Government Railways, runs from Quebec to Winnipeg, a distance of 1,350 miles—the shortest rail route between those cities. With the inauguration of the new service between Quebec and Cochrane, two new express trains, the "Western-National" westbound and the "National-Atlantic" eastbound, have been added to the most northerly transcontinental route on the North American continent. The service is tri-weekly in each direction. Connection is made at Cochrane with the "National," the through



Canada's Magnificent Water-way. The River St. Lawrence.
From the Citadel, Quebec

Mts. from
Quebec

express from Toronto to and from Winnipeg, and observation parlor cars will be run between Quebec and Winnipeg and vice versa, giving an opportunity of seeing a new and vast portion of Canada in the making, while enjoying modern comfort of travel. The full service is shown in the "Red Folder"—a complete time table of trains operated by the Canadian Government Railways. Pending the completion of the Quebec Bridge, the S.S. Leonard, a powerful car ferry specially built and designed for transporting standard passenger and freight trains between Quebec and Levis at all seasons of the year, is the connecting link between the Government lines from Winnipeg to Quebec, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, with the Government lines from Levis to the Atlantic Coast Ports on the south shore of the St. Lawrence.

Quebec is unique among the cities of the continent of North America, from its age and interesting historic associations. Everywhere are monuments of eventful history, places about which volumes have been written to tell only a small part of their romance. There is place after place in Quebec where one may step out of the bustle of to-day back into the seventeenth century. It is the old and the new to-day being always side by side with the past. Quebec is most picturesquely situated on the base and summit of a lofty crag, projecting into the St. Lawrence. It was discovered by Cartier, who spent the winter of 1535 at the base of the cliffs, and was soon afterwards made a trading centre for furs by his compatriots. As the settlement grew, fortifications were constructed, and the town became the stronghold of French Canada, and so remained until captured by Wolfe's forces in 1759. The magnificent Chateau Frontenac is every summer filled with guests



Sailing in Northern Waters

Mis. from
Quebec

from all over the world, as also are the other hostelrys. From the citadel, which crowns the summit of the cliff, and from Dufferin Terrace, the esplanade at the base of the citadel, a view of indescribable beauty is obtained. Trolley cars carry passengers to the various places of interest, such as Montmorency Falls, and to Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Canada's most famous Shrine, where thousands of afflicted persons journey every year. The large and handsome Redemptorist Church with its costly furnishings and beautiful paintings contains pyramids of crutches near the entrance doors as evidences of the miraculous cures that have been made at the Shrine.

Quebec is also a city of very great business importance. Being the terminal point for the Transatlantic Mail steamers during the season of navigation, a large portion of the exports and imports of the Dominion passes through this port, while as a wholesale distributing centre the city is advantageously situated and well established. There are many important and varied industries.

The Quebec Bridge

3.5 Cadorna Alt.
0 Bridge " 165.0

In its general dimensions as well as in the enormous size and weight of the structural members composing it, the Quebec Bridge surpasses any other structure of the kind ever erected. The one bridge structure in the world that approaches it in magnitude is the famous Firth of Forth Bridge in Scotland, the main channel span of which is nearly 100 feet shorter than that of the Quebec Bridge. Both structures are of the cantilever type. The channel span of the Quebec Bridge, measured between centres of towers, is 1,800 feet. The design and fabrication of the steel for the structure, therefore, presented engineering problems for which no precedents existed, and the first attempt to build the bridge, made by a private company, resulted, in 1907, in a collapse of the structure in which many lives were lost. Following that catastrophe, the Dominion Government took over the work, and a year later undertook the construction of the bridge. The present bridge is on the same site as the original structure, but owing to an increase of 21 feet in the width between trusses and to a considerable increase in the weight of the superstructure, new piers were necessary, and these were built immediately south of and adjacent to the original piers. The two main piers alone contain approximately 60,000 cubic yards of masonry, and cost in the neighbourhood of \$1,500,000. One of these piers goes to a depth of 60 feet below the bed of the river, and the other to a depth of 80 feet. In the erection of the bridge the anchor arms, which lie between the main piers and the shore, were constructed on steel false work, while the cantilever arms are being built out over the river without falsework by the cantilever method. The 640 feet suspended truss to connect the cantilever arms will be built on shore, floated into position on pontoons and then raised by powerful jacks and connected with the cantilevers. For the erection of the heavy bridge members, two travelling cranes, one working on each side of the river, are used. Each traveller weighs about 1,000 tons and is equipped with two hoisting machines, each capable of lifting

Mls. from
Quebec

100 tons. The principal feature of the travellers is a tower that stands 200 feet above the floor of the bridge. Supported on top of the tower are cranes through which the lifting lines are worked. All the machinery on the travellers is electrically operated. To avoid bringing uneven stresses on the partly completed structure, similar members on the two sides of the bridge are lifted by the cranes and erected simultaneously. The total length of the bridge between abutments is 3,239 feet.

8 8	Cap Rouge	Alt. 257 0	For several miles the railway follows the picturesque valley of the St. Charles River. The many villages and settlements passed are a tribute to the energetic work of the French-Canadian pioneer, than whom for clearing of the forest and the settling of the land it would be hard to find a superior. From Hervey Junction connection is made with the morning train of the Canadian Northern Ry. for Montreal, and the afternoon train arriving at Hervey Jct. from Montreal connects with daily express trains for La Tuque and Fitzpatrick.
15 6	St. Augustin	" 216 0	
21 2	Neuville	" 238 0	
26 1	Fairchild	" 264 0	
34 2	St. Basile	" 205 0	
38 7	Portneuf	" 240 0	
46 9	St. Marc	" 144 0	
51 3	St. Casimir	" 126 0	
60 8	St. Prosper	" 361 0	
70 3	St. Adelphe	" 410 0	
79 1	Hervey Jct	" 583 0	

91 3	Gouin	Alt. 768 0	The railway crosses several rivers—among them Riviere aux Mortis, Millieu, Brochet, Beauce—which have given the names to the stations here
97 9	Doheny	" 797 0	
102 2	Millieu	" 713 0	
104 7	Lac Chat	" 684 0	



Camping in Northern Quebec

Mls. from
Quebec

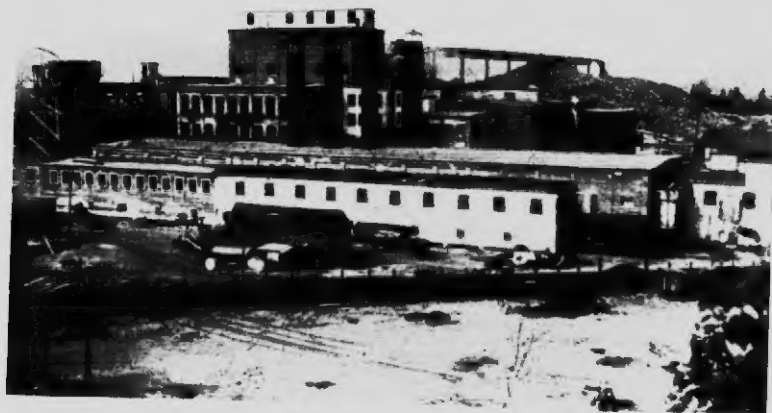
108.7	Brochet	Alt. 713 0
113.2	Bousquet	" 754 0
119.3	Lac a Beauce	" 697 0
120.0	Morency	" 713 0

mentioned. Most of them afford the best of sport for the angler.

- 129.7 **La Tuque** Alt. 551.0 Population 4,000. A town of rapid growth, lively business centre, with modern stores and many fine residences. The town is well built, with water, sewerage system and electric light. La Tuque has good schools, both French and English, a convent boarding school and a business college. It also has a Catholic church, an Episcopal church and a well equipped hospital.

La Tuque is also an important centre for great lumbering operations. Upwards of six thousand men go into the woods from here for the Winter and are paid off in the Spring. The Brown Corporation are the largest operators, having timber limits of over three thousand square miles. Their pulp mill is one of the largest in the world, with an average output of 130 tons a day. The saw mills cut over ten million feet of lumber annually and the plant covers an area of seven hundred acres. This Corporation has control of the great water power of the St. Maurice River and that of the Bostonais River, which supplies electric power for the mill and electric light for the works and the town.

La Tuque being situated in an immense territory of rich forest growth, abounding with moose, bear and smaller game, with an unknown number of lakes, large and small, and being intersected by numerous rivers and streams that teem with fish, is an excellent


Pulp Mill, La Tuque

Miles from
Quebec

centre for the sportsman. The territory has been made accessible to the sportsman by the establishment of camps at convenient distances, and guides, who are born woodsmen and know their business thoroughly, can be had at a reasonable rate.

132 8	Fitzpatrick	Alt. 507 0
141 5	Stirling	"
147 5	Cressman	" 728 0
151 5	Vermillion	" 819 0
160 8	Darey	" 1033 0
167 3	Crespel	" 972 0
171 6	Flamand	" 901 0
175 1	Joybert	" 909 0
176 4	Windigo	" 999 0
181 8	Ferguson	" 999 0
186 8	Belgo	" 999 0
190 7	Vandry	" 1030 0
200 7	Weymount	" 1154 0
202 6	Sanmaur	" 1168 0
203 6	Manouan	" 1171 0
207 3	Cann	" 1187 0
217 8	Hibbard	" 1464 0
226 5	Casey	" 1376 0
237 3	McCarthy	" 1434 0
246 6	Wykes	" 1467 0
251 8	Parent	" 1401 0

A divisional point.

The St. Maurice District is receiving the attention of the Provincial Government for colonization purposes.

La Loutre Reservoir

The industrial future of Northern Quebec should be considerably enhanced by the erection of the big dam now being erected on the upper St. Maurice River.

Some forty miles north of Weymount the Quebec Government is building the La Loutre Dam at an expenditure of \$1,500,000.00. This dam, situated at the foot of a large plateau at the headwaters of the Saint Maurice, will form an artificial lake of approximately 300 square miles area. It will thus constitute the largest reservoir in the world, although the dam itself is far from being the most expensive of its kind. For comparison, the Assouan Reservoir, heretofore the largest in exist-



Pulp Eventually!

Mls. from
Quebec

ence, built by the British Government in Egypt, cost \$11,900,000.00 and is capable of storing 38 billion cubic feet; whereas the La Loutre Reservoir will have a capacity of 160 billion cubic feet. Thus, it is seen that the Saint Maurice Reservoir will hold, in round figures, four times as much as the Assouan Reservoir and cost nearly eight times less.

The waters of the La Loutre Reservoir will be used to regulate in a measure the flow of the Saint Maurice by raising the minimum winter discharge from 6,000 to 12,000 cubic feet per second. This dam is to be completed in 1918.

Vermillion is a good centre for hunting and fishing. For the sportsman desirous of travelling over a large area, competent guides have organized canoe trips from here. This is an important lumbering section.

Flamand is the principal camp of the Wayagamac Pulp & Paper Co. of Three Rivers.

At Windigo and Ferguson the Brown Corporation have extensive lumber operations.

At Belgo the Belgo Pulp & Paper Company of Shawinigan Falls, and at Weymount the Laurentide Pulp and Paper Company, have their camps.

At Manseau there are evidences of settlement and a Hudson Bay post is established there.

Parent is a divisional point.

259 9	Timbrell	Alt.	1410 0	Milledge and Edwardson have a trad-
267 5	Strachan	"	1454 0	ing post at Oscalanea where hunters and
275 2	Greening	"	1424 0	fishermen can outfit. Doucet is a



Fishing on one of the thousands of lakes

Mls. from
Ottawa

284 6	Oscalanea	Alt. 1357 0
293 5	Clova	" 1347 0
299 6	Coquar	" 1478 0
308 1	Monet	" 1454 0
317 6	Tarrien	" 1448 0
325 1	Langlade	" 1421 0
334 0	Dix	" 1383 0
342 0	Bolger	" 1314 0
347 8	Forsythe	" 1299 0
354 7	Doucet	" 1219 0
362 2	Press	" 1202 0
368 6	Signal	" 1172 0
374 7	Forget	" 1138 0
381 5	Megiskan	" 1102 0
390 1	Nottaway	" 1030 0
395 5	Goulet	" 1007 0
398 2	Coffee	" 1025 0
402 7	Uniacke	" 1062 0
411 4	Natagan	" 1078 0
417 4	Fisher	" 1124 0
426 0	Larry	" 1051 0

divisional point. Nottaway is destined to become an important trading centre; already there is quite a settlement. To understand Nottaway's future possibilities a map of the territory should be consulted.

The Bell River crosses the railway at this point on its way from Grand Lake Victoria, via a chain of other lakes, to James Bay. From Nottaway to the far North, a canoe trip can be made its entire length. Motor boating is possible to the North East Arm of Lake Shabogama. It is 345 miles by this route to Rupert's House on James Bay, and the round trip would require a little over a month, including a stop-over of a few days at the Bay. An alternative route returning is via the Natagan River from Taibi Lake, south to where the Natagan crosses the line of railway. The Bell River and Shabogama Lake contain pike and pickerel of immense size. By the

northeast branch of Shabogama Lake, canoe trips can be made to Laurentian Lake through a region which is as yet practically unknown and unmapped. Here are dozens of beautiful clear-water lakes, full of speckled trout that rise hungrily to the fly, even in midsummer fish ranging from quarter pounders to 4½ and 5 pounds.



A Northern Quebec Fishing Camp

Mts. from
Quebec

This is the far north where the air is pure and clear, where at night the stars shine with a lustre only to be seen in northern climes. The northern lights are seen here in their most wonderful brilliancy, flashing in constantly changing colours in waving fiery curtains. This is the home of the moose and caribou.

Arrangements for canoe trips from Nottaway can be made through S. E. Sangster (Canuck) of Ottawa, or through O. D. Wyde, manager of the Bernard Stores at Nottaway. Both can supply all outfit, and engage guides, etc. It is only necessary for the sportsmen to take along their guns and fishing tackle, and sufficient clothing for a prolonged outing.

- 433 4 **Amos Alt. 1002 0** Amos is one of the most promising towns in the making, along this part of the railway. Not yet three years old, it already has a population of 600, and many settlers are expected this season. It has already become an important business centre. There are stores here that carry on an extensive trade with the surrounding country, and supply the Indians that reside between here and James Bay with outfits and provisions, taking their furs in return. The Indians transport their goods by canoe in the summer and use dog teams in the winter. A busy trading day is a picturesque sight. There is a movement to start a large pulp and paper industry which will give employment to many and insure the permanent prosperity of the town. Amos first became known when gold was discovered at Kienwisik Lake, forty-five miles to the South. Over 3,000 acres of land have been taken up in the vicinity of Amos, and there is any quantity of good land awaiting settlement.



A Northern Quebec Dog Team

Mls. from
Quebec

The territory south of Amos station is described as one of the grandest moose hunting sections in Canada, the natural home of moose absolutely virgin territory. Last year was practically the first it was ever hunted, when several sportsmen were successful in obtaining animals with fine antlers. Mr. Sangster holds the Senneville Bourlamaque region under lease, and has undertaken under his personal supervision the opening up of this new region for cruisers, anglers and sportsmen. It is his intention to inaugurate this season a direct motor boat service from Amos to his camps.

The choice of canoe trips from here is really wonderful. Up to the present these waterways have been known only to Indian traders and a few white men. The Harricana River divides the town of Amos, flowing northwards in an irregular course for 150 miles to James Bay. Going down the river is not practical, however, on account of the many rapids and consequent long portages. From Amos to the south the river is navigable for good sized motor boats, and by this route the sportsman may make connection with various streams and rivers that afford hundreds of miles of canoeing. The Harricana has its birth in the midst of a country abounding in immense lakes, which are all more or less connected by a network of streams and rivers. It is doubtful if any other part of Canada can furnish such splendid opportunities for a summer outing, for it is possible to motor or paddle for days and hunt and fish without restraint.

By communicating with Maurice Bernard, of Amos, arrangements can be made to go into the territory south from this point. Guides and camp supplies will be furnished by Mr. Bernard at rates varying from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day, according to the require-



Indian Guides

Mis. from
Quebec

ments of the sportsmen. He has a complete outfit of motor boats, canoes and all camp equipment, and can properly provision parties with all food essentials and even luxuries if desired. Leaving Amos and journeying up river the scenery is delightful. After a five mile run, Peter Brown Lake is reached, and from here the river has a broad channel to Jack Point Lake or Okikeska, a fine body of water about ten miles long and five miles wide. Beyond this the river has a very broad channel from where it merges in Seal's Home Lake or Askiway, which is another fine body of water. From here to the West, a two mile portage takes the voyageur to Kewegama Lake. From this lake flows the Kinojevis River which, joining the Ottawa River, feeds into Lake Expansé, thence to Lac des Quinze, Gillis Bay, and to Ville Marie, from which point there is a good highway to Lake Temiskaming.

From Lake Askiway (Seal's Home Lake) the Askiway River flows east to Lake Kienawisik, around which some gold discoveries have been made. This lake is connected with Long Lake, and with Lake Wikwauskopauk. From here the Moose River can be followed to Moose Lake. As the name implies, this is a great section for hunting. Another route is to go from Lake Askiway by the Askiway River to Pakitanika Lake and follow the small Askiway into a fine hunting country. Still another route is to the north from Pakitanika by the small Askiway to where a portage of two miles gives access to Lake Wabanoni, and from there to Lake Obaska, from which flows the Bell River. These are only a few of the many inviting water routes that may be followed, all alluring to the explorer, and offering every inducement to those who wish to get away from the much travelled routes. This is all new



Camp Comfort Hunting or Fishing

Mls. from
Quebec

country, just opened up by the operation of the Government Railway. Hundreds of square miles of territory are as yet uninhabited by white men. A mighty wilderness stretches northward to Hudson Bay and south to the St. Lawrence. The forests abound with big game, and the lakes and rivers teem with fish.

Two sawmills contribute to the industrial activity of Amos. There is considerable mining also, the most important being the operations at Kewegama Lake, and the Height of Land, where valuable deposits of molybdenite are mined. As the chief use of this metal is for the tempering and toughening of steel its value at the present time is greatly enhanced.

- 437 5 **Spirit Lake** Alt. 1051 0 The Canadian Government has established a detention camp at Spirit Lake. About 2,500 Austrian and Bulgarian prisoners are interned here during the war, and are employed in clearing the land and improving it with the idea of starting an experimental farm, just as soon as the arts of peace again predominate. At present the scene is rather warlike, for armed troops keep strict watch and ward over those within the high wire enclosures, and over those who are actively engaged in clearing the land. It is really wonderful how much has been done in a short space of time towards getting the land fit for cultivation.

- | | | | |
|-------|----------------|-------------|--|
| 445 9 | Cook | Alt. 1048 0 | O'Brien is a railway division point. |
| 454 1 | Kino | " 1073 0 | Several settlers have taken up land near |
| 461 5 | O'Brien | " 1020 0 | here, and the place is becoming quite a |



Energy—One of Thousands

Mls from
Quebec

470 4	Authier	Alt. 1007 0
479 8	Makamik	" 951 0
487 4	Wabikin	" 883 0
494 4	Lule	" 945 0
501.7	Okiko	" 910 0

lively business centre. It is locally known as Robertson Lake, this being the name of a fine body of water within sight of the station.

At Wabakin there is a settled section and the place is a centre for fishing operations, whitefish being taken from the

Whitefish River and from Lake Abitibi and shipped to New York. At Okiko station a good deal of land has been cleared, revealing good soil. There is excellent fishing for pike and pickerel in the Okikodok River, the fish being of very large size. Between here and Goodwin the boundary line between Quebec and Ontario is crossed.

The Clay Belt

A vast new land is the "Clay Belt," which, roughly, may be said to extend from the Bell River in Quebec to 400 miles west of the Ontario provincial boundary, varying in depth north and south from 25 to 100 miles. The clay belt proper lies north of the Height of Land and comprises an area of at least 16,000,000 acres of level or undulating ground, with an entire absence of stones. The soil is a rich clay or clay loam, and it is a safe statement that from 65 to 75 per cent. is good farm land, and this percentage will be considerably increased by comprehensive drainage, which the rivers will aid in making easy.



In The Clay Belt

Miles from
Quebec

Northern Ontario

510 8	Goodwin	Alt. 944 0	The Government Railway traverses the districts of Temiskaming, Algoma, Thunder Bay and Kenora. Of the other four districts included in Northern Ontario, Patrician is to the north, Nipissing, Sudbury and Rainy River are to the south of the main line. The area of New Ontario is 330,000 square miles, fully four times the size of Old Ontario, and far larger than Great Britain or France or Germany. Aside from its numerous
514 1	Balkam	" 938 0	
522 5	Mace	" 883 0	
532 2	Low Bush	" 889 0	
537 3	Kirke	" 942 0	
544 7	Bingle	" 971 0	
555 1	Hughes	" 989 0	
559 2	Norombega	" 983 0	
565 2	Brower	" 857 0	
567 5	Abitibi	" 895 0	

resources in timber, minerals, water power, fish, game and scenery. Northern Ontario contains one of the greatest expanses of fertile territory in the world. The enormous areas of spruce and balsam in Northern Ontario, interspersed as they are with navigable rivers and frequent water powers, constitute the basis of a pulp and paper industry that is steadily growing in importance. Along the line of the Government Railway in New Ontario, it is estimated there are about 300,000,000 cords. Every year witnesses some addition to the producing capacity of Ontario's numerous plants, which, in addition to pulp and news paper, are making a varied line of high-class book and coated papers. An increasingly large percentage of the former product is finding a market in the United States. With regard to the climate, extending as it does for nearly 800 miles from north to south, it can only be spoken of in general terms, the summers being warm and the winters cold and bracing. The longer hours of sunlight mature



Cochrane, Ont.

Miles from
Quebec

the crops more quickly and tend to equalize the time of harvest with the older section of Ontario to the south.

- 574 | **Cochrane** Alt. 911 0 One of the chief divisional points on the Transcontinental and the terminus of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. This railway starts from North Bay, where it connects with the Grand Trunk Railway. The three railways Grand Trunk, T. & N. O. and the Government line form what is known as the Transcontinental line the route of the "National," express train between Toronto and Winnipeg which affords a service the equal of any train on the continent.

Although only a little over three years old, Cochrane is now an incorporated town, with a population of about 2,500. The town is located amidst pleasant surroundings and is showing every sign of a development that is bound to be permanent. There are excellent schools, churches, a well equipped hospital and good hotels. The town is lighted by electricity, and has water and sewerage systems. There are up-to-date stores and many fine residences. In the centre of the town there is a small lake which affords the people many opportunities for recreation. The farming settlements in this vicinity are being rapidly taken up. The land offered by the Ontario Government for homesteading reaches from here to Hearst, and includes fifteen townships exclusive of the two townships at Jacksonboro. It is estimated that in this district alone there are about 2,500 settlers who have sought homes in this northern hinterland, and who will remain on the land a sufficient length of time to secure a clear title.



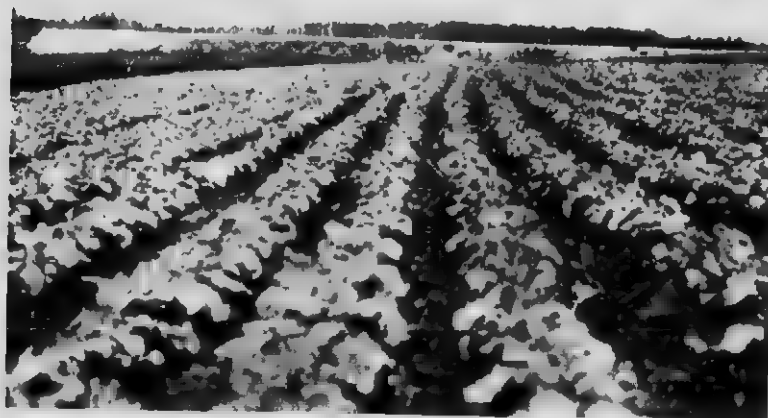
Cochrane, Ont.—A Public Park in the Making

Mls from
Churches

"There is nothing the matter with this country," declare those who have tried it. "It is new and undeveloped. Its forests must be cleared and its swamps drained. Then the sunshine will penetrate everywhere and warm the land with cheering rays, driving away the cause of early frosts and insuring more regular and uniform rainfall. Not only is the land good in this vicinity it is good right up to the shores of James Bay." This optimistic statement is borne out by actual results of last year's crops. Within three miles of Cochrane, one man cleared land in 1914, and in the spring of 1915 cultivated sixty-five acres, sowing forty in oats, four and a half acres in barley, and four and a half in spring wheat. The balance was seeded with potatoes, turnips and other vegetables. The forty acres of oats produced 2,400 bushels, the average stalks growing to a height of 5 feet 7 inches. The barley yielded a crop of 200 bushels, while the wheat produced 50 bushels to the acre. The root crop was most successful and the vegetable garden prospered amazingly. The ground can be sown in April in some years, and early in May in almost any year.

Until the section between Cochrane and Hearst is fairly well settled, the Ontario Government is holding in reserve a vast tract extending westward to Manitoba. Homes await millions here.

580 4	Frederick	Alt. 861 0	There are settlements at Frederick.
582 5	Buskegow	" 883 0	Buskegow, Hunta and Driftwood. At
586 0	Hunta	" 881 0	Jacksonboro, the New Ontario Colon-
591 4	Driftwood	" 898 0	ization Company has two townships
600 5	Pullen	" 860 0	that are being rapidly settled. The
605 8	Jacksonboro	" 769 0	village has a population of about 250.

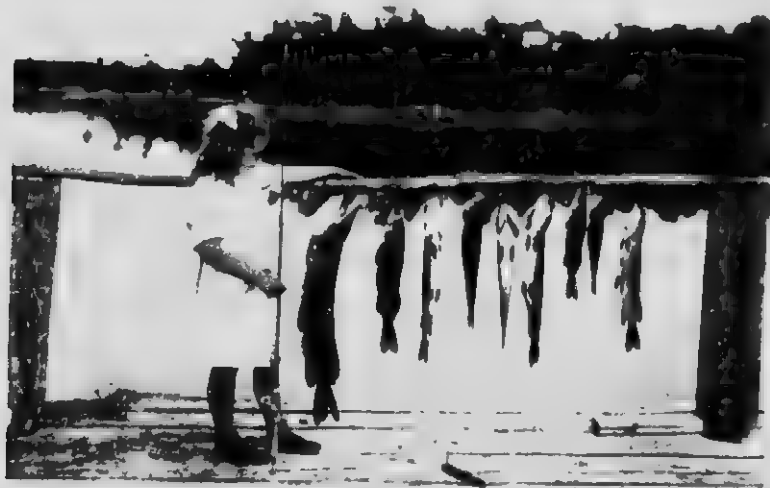


Product of the Northern Soil - Scientific Culture

Mile from
Quebec

607 3	Tudhope	Alt	792 0
615 1	Strickland	"	797 0
623 8	Fauquier	"	746 0
629 9	Moonbeam	"	794 0
637 6	Kitigan	"	780 0
644 1	Macpherson	"	714 0
649 5	Secord	"	764 0
656 4	Harty	"	779 0
665 3	Opasatika	"	744 0
672 9	Lowther	"	823 0
680 2	MacBey	"	769 0
684 1	Mattice	"	750 0
687 1	Emra	"	778 0
693 7	Ome	"	815 0
703 2	Hearst	"	807 0
709 1	Ryland	"	836 0
715 8	Holland	"	815 0
720 7	Akova	"	793 0
725 6	Kabina	"	797 0
731 7	Wapiti	"	788 0
738 6	Bertram	"	746 0
746 3	Ameson	"	772 0
753 2	Nagogami	"	749 0
760 8	Fraser	"	689 0
767 0	Savoff	"	679 0
773 7	Teltake	"	625 0
781 6	Pagwa	"	617 0

and there is a good school. The lumbering operations give employment to many. The Mattagami River flows from here to the north, effecting a junction with the Moose River, which flows into James Bay. The Mattagami Pulp and Paper Company is developing the water power on this river, and is establishing a plant at Smooth Rock Falls and building a branch railway for three and one half miles from Jacksonboro Station. A town site is being cleared, and a saw mill, with a capacity of 10,000 feet per day, has been erected. At Fauquier is what is locally known as the Ground Hog River settlement. There are evidences of settlement also at Moonbeam and Kitigan. At MacPherson, locally called Kapuskashing, there is another of the Government detention camps. About 2,000 Austrians and Bulgarians are interned here, guarded by a force of 500 troops. As at Spirit Lake, they are employed clearing the land in preparation for the establishment of a Government experimental farm of a thousand acres. It is hoped and expected



Tells its own story!

Mls from
Quebec

788 2	Wilgar	Alt.	681 0	that the large clearing now being
796 6	Flint	"	719 0	made will greatly improve climatic
801 9	Ogaming	"	799 0	conditions; and as the soil is of the very
807 7	Ogahalla	"	852 0	finest quality, the land gently undulat-
813 2	Watini	"	893 0	ing, with very little swamp, it will be
819 8	Jobrin	"	972 0	possible to make a thorough test of the
828 3	Grant	"	997 0	climatic conditions and capabilities

of this section of the country for agri-

cultural purposes. There is excellent fishing to be obtained near here in the Kapuskashing River. Moose are plentiful in the woods and wild ducks abundant in the fall.

There is quite a good settlement at Mattice and fine fishing can be obtained on the Missinabi River, also the best of hunting. From here is an old established route to Hudson Bay by canoe.

Hearst is a railway division point 129 miles from Cochrane. Among the settlers located here are several Russians and Swedes, who are apparently quite happy and contented with the new homes they have chosen. There are several good stores in Hearst and quite a large trade is carried on with the surrounding settlements. For the sportsman there are many opportunities, the fishing on the Mattawishkwia River being very fine, and the best of hunting being obtainable in the vicinity. Guides and canoes can be engaged and there is fair hotel accommodation. From Hearst, the Algoma Central Railway runs to Sault Ste. Marie.

West from Hearst the land has not yet been thrown open for settlement, and there are many miles of practically uninhabited country abounding in great lakes and intersected by many rivers,



A Pioneer Clearing

Mts. from
Quebec

so that there are opportunities everywhere. At Kabina there is the Kabinagama River, and at Ameson the Skunk and White Rivers.

From Nagogami the Nagogami River can be followed for many miles in a canoe and a splendid outing enjoyed with the best of fishing. Guides can be obtained at Grant. Near Savoff station there is splendid trout fishing in the Savoff River and at Martin Creek. There is no accommodation here of any kind, so parties would need to go properly equipped. The fishing is so near the station that a guide would not be required at all.

At Pagwa there is the Pagwachuan River, and at Wilgar the Dog River. At Flint there is the Flint River and the Moose River, at Ogaming the Black River, and at Ogahalla the Kenogami. These are all fine fishing streams and it is hardly necessary to state that none of them have been spoiled by hog anglers.

Grant is a railway division point. The village has about 500 population, with good stores, neat houses, hotels and a good school. From Grant, the northern part of Lake Nipigon is easily reached, and at a point where the fishing is regarded as the very finest. Guides and canoes can be obtained at Grant and any outfit desired. The station agent there will give every assistance and furnish any information asked for.

Lake Nipigon

The Government line has made this famous lake easy of access. The Nipigon River has been so satisfying to sportsmen heretofore that few have taken the trouble to investigate the lake above the



Happy

Mls. from
Quebec

river and the vast wilderness around it. Seventy miles long by forty wide, this great expanse of water has been enclosed within the Nipigon Forest Reserve.

It has innumerable islands that lift themselves straight out of the water, grim and massive—mountains of imperturbable rock that print their pictures on the mind; bluffs that call the bluff of the storm. It seems to be a place where the essence of the north gets into the blood.

The Nipigon Reserve is a good hunting country, particularly for moose. As to fish—there is no doubt at all of their being there. They put themselves in evidence when they gather at their spawning places. The most famous of all spawning grounds for big speckled trout is near Poplar Lodge at the mouth of the Sturgeon River. Huge trout of the Nipigon River type used to pack themselves on those sandy shallows like swarming shoals of salmon.

They are coming back in size and numbers now that netting by the Indians has been stopped. And they are not confined to one locality. There is a similar spawning place near Nipigon House, the post of the Hudson's Bay Company at the northwestern end of the lake. There are others at the head of Chief's Bay and near the mouth of the White Sand River. Yet no one seems to know of big ones being taken with fly or bait.

Lake Nipigon has been neglected because its species of fish are found also in the river, and the river is longer than most people's vacations. Yet the lake is a complement to the stream.

Now that it is easier to reach, tourists will be prompted to go to its shores by rail, take a chance at its fishing and do the river from above on the down grade.



A bit of Lake Nipigon

Mls. from
Quebec

Lake Nipigon is full of islands, large and small, and its shores are deeply indented by bays, separated one from another by very long points or promontories, some of them stretching out into the lake for many miles. This makes it possible, by waiting your weather, to paddle from the shelter of one island to another, and to cross most of the bays.

A good place of this sort is across the portage on the further side of the wide McIntyre Bay, the portages being near the middle of an arm of the land which reaches for fifteen miles out into the lake.

The motive of casting or trolling for pike in lagoons is the hope of hooking a supernatural pike of gigantic size. The trouble is with the waiting list. The lesser pike of five, ten and fifteen pounds are active and greedy. The bait may drop near a pike of fifteen or twenty pounds importance.

Where a high point reaches out into water, one may stand on the top of the rocks and cast a hand line for a surprising distance. The bigger the bait, and the more commotion it makes in dragging through the weeds, the better the chance of calling up a patriarchal pike.

Taking whitefish with a very small fly is a delicate piece of work, and nothing tastes better than whitefish fresh from the water.

Sturgeon are commonly considered fair game for the net or spear, but with the right combination of luck and patience they may be taken on a rod by allowing the bait to rest on the bottom.

The points at the ends of long promontories are good places for trolling, and the sandy bars running out from islands wherever they can be found. The surface water in summer is somewhat



A Likely Spot

Mls. from
Quebe

warmer than in Lake Superior, and the lake trout take to the depths. Toward the middle of September, they begin to come up around the shores, particularly where points extend far out into the lake. Ingall Point, at the end of the long peninsula between McIntyre and Grand Bays, is then one of the best places for big lakers. The largest pike are found also off these points.

837 1	Opemisha	Alt. 1049 0	Between Grant and Penequani for seventy miles the line is through a territory where gold discoveries have been made and claims have been staked in every direction. The most important finds have been at Kowkash, and last summer and fall there was a big rush of prospectors to this district. So far it is has been mostly surface mining, but it is expected that by the summer of 1916 more serious efforts will be made to work the more promising locations, and that there will be further prospecting on a larger scale. Some of the discoveries are rich in promise, and new strikes of great value will not prove surprising. There is fine fishing on the Kowkash River. The whole
844 2	Nakina	" 1021 0	
851 2	Exton	" 1036 0	
862 2	Titanis	" 1078 0	
871 1	Kowkash	" 1050 0	
877 2	Paska	" 1043 0	
886 4	Redmond	" 1123 0	
892 7	Tashota	" 1065 0	
898 5	Penequani	" 1053 0	
903 7	Ombabika	" 1035 0	
911 3	Minataree	" 1093 0	
920 3	Weatherbee	" 1010 0	
929 5	Ferland	" 969 0	
935 8	Willet	" 921 0	
941 6	Green	" 975 0	
949 3	Wagoming	" 1028 0	
959 5	Armstrong	" 1121 0	
966 9	Onaping	" 1252 0	
974 0	Pascopee	" 1259 0	
980 6	Collins	" 1256 0	
987 9	Ogaki	" 1283 0	



One of the many vistas along the route

QUEBEC TO WINNIPEG

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Mls. from
Quebec

998 5	Jacobs	Alt. 1337 0
1005 6	Kawa	" 1359 0
1011 7	Cameo	" 1375 0
1015 4	Allenwater	" 1351 0
1024 9	Harvey	" 1369 0
1029 3	Staunton	" 1389 0
1038 0	Bucke	" 1424 0
1050 0	Fowler	" 1373 0
1059 8	Ycliff	" 1320 0
1068 2	Robinson	" 1215 0
1075 5	Smith	" 1227 0
1080 0	McDougall Mill	" 1201 0
1082 7	Rosnel	" 1201 0
1092 0	Superior Jct.	" 1209 0

country to the north is intersected by streams that afford excellent sport. At Minataree the old post road leading to the trading post of Reveillon Freres at Port Hope is crossed. From Willet or from Ferland stations the northern shores of Lake Nipigon are easily reached. Canoes and guides can be obtained at either Grant or Armstrong. There are good trout streams near Armstrong also.

Armstrong is another of the railway division points. The population is about 300. There is fair hotel accommodation and good stores where sportsmen's outfits and supplies can be obtained.

At Ogaki there is a fine view of Sturgeon Lake, and the railway passes through a canyon of wonderfully scenic beauty. At Allenwater guides can be obtained, and there is a Hudson Bay store where supplies and outfits can be procured for either fishing or hunting. There are some signs of development at Bucke. The St. Anthony gold mines are located fourteen miles from here, and these mines are being actively worked.

At Smith station, sportsmen can obtain the services of a qualified guide, viz.: -W. H. Dodds of Sturgeon Mills, Ont., who will meet patrons here. Mr. Dodds can furnish gasoline boats, canoes



Another of the many vistas en route

Mts. from
Oueba

and all camping outfit. This is a splendid locality for fishing, and the hunting is excellent.

1098 2 **Graham** Alt. 1197 0 Graham is the junction point where the branch line from Fort William connects with the main line. It is quite a lively railway centre, with a population of about 500, with substantial houses, good hotels, stores and public school. Graham is situated at the end of Pelican Lake, which is navigable for twenty miles by motor boat. The fishing for pike and pickerel is excellent here, and also at Abraham and Minitaki Lakes. There is good trout fishing at Vermilion Lake, 12 miles distant.

The scenery around Pelican Lake, and also at Abraham Lake, is delightful, and there are abundant opportunities for excursions by water, as sailing boats as well as motor boats can be engaged. The Indian guides are skilful canoemen. Arrangements for boats and guides can be made through the station agent. By following the Sturgeon River the Albany River is reached, which can be navigated right to James Bay. Moose are plentiful almost everywhere. With the development of the surrounding country, Graham is likely to become an important business centre.

Fort William and Port Arthur to Graham

0 **Fort William** Alt. 613 0 Population 16,500. The city of Fort William is situated on the Keministiquia River, flowing into Thunder Bay, on the western shore of Lake



The Terminals—Fort William

Alt. from
Ouel...

Superior. Dividing into three channels at its mouth, the river has about 26 miles of water within the area of the city limits and, with improvements, constitutes one of the finest harbors in the Dominion. Enormous quantities of grain from Manitoba and the Northwest are transhipped here to the lake vessels. Railway facilities include Canadian Government Railways, Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern, the terminals of the two former making a total yard capacity of 175 miles of track.

The water, light, telephone and sewerage systems of the city are municipally owned and controlled, as is also the electric railway. Hydro-electric power is generated from Kakabeka Falls; 45,000 horse-power has been already developed, and can be increased to 100,000. Fort William has many and varied industries.

0 Port Arthur Alt. 614 5 Population 11,300. The city of Port Arthur is situated on the shore of Thunder Bay, at the head of navigation on Lake Superior. The city is the Canadian terminus of a number of Upper Lake navigation companies' lines of steamers. A branch of the Government lines passes through the town northwestward to its main railway. Much of the merchandise of the east is transferred here from water to rail, while grain from the west is transhipped to the vessels of the Lake. The chief industries on which the city depends include lumbering, mining, milling and farming, and it is the centre of the fishing industry on the Canadian side of the lake.

The city owns and operates all public utilities. Built on a hillside rising in three natural terraces to a height of 250 feet, with



Public Park, Port Arthur

Mls. from
Quebec

wide streets permanently paved and electric lighted and with many handsome residences surrounded by well kept lawns and luxuriant foliage. Port Arthur is an attractive city.

Alba	Alt. 750 0	In the neighbourhood of Fort William and Port Arthur are rich farm lands where many settlers have located. The Ontario Government are constructing new roads, which will prove a boon to the farming community. It is also a mineral district of hematite and magnetic ore.
Baird	" 920 0	
Crest	" 1084 0	The line between Fort William and Graham plays an important part in the grain movement from Manitoba and the Northwest to the head of the Great Lakes. On an average from 250 to 300 grain cars were unloaded daily at the Government elevators at Fort William last season. It is also the rail link with the main line of the Government Railways, for passenger and freight traffic, which has traversed the Great Lakes to the Twin Cities, and destined for points in Northwest and Pacific Coast. Being sparsely settled it is a great hunting country; deer, bear and foxes are numerous, while there are plenty of partridge and wild fowl in the fall.
Dona	" 1041 0	
Ellis	" 1200 0	
Flett	" 1357 0	
Griff	" 1445 0	
Horne	" 1487 0	
Ralith	" 1582 0	
Linko	" 1555 0	
James	" 1537 0	
Kelly	" 1558 0	
Larson	" 1567 0	
Mack	" 1593 0	
Knowlton	" 1617 0	
Oscar	" 1596 0	
Petry	" 1520 0	
Quorn	" 1459 0	
Reba	" 1465 0	
Sowden	" 1465 0	
Tannin	" 1470 0	
Unaka	" 1428 0	
Valora	" 1403 0	
Watcomb	" 1338 0	



Fishing in Inland Waters

QUEBEC TO WINNIPEG

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Mls. from
Quebec

Hunt	Alt. 1304 0
Yonde	" 1338 0
Zarn	" 1311 0
Alcona	" 1237 0

From Graham to Winnipeg

1104 5	Pelican	Alt. 1211 0
1104 8	Pyrites Mines	"
1110 9	Hudson	" 1173 0
1118 9	Webster	" 1252 0
1126 0	Taggart	" 1309 0
1130 5	Sunstrum	" 1311 0
1137 6	Millidge	" 1316 0
1144 1	Richan	" 1302 0
1149 5	Freda	" 1300 0
1156 4	Hunter	" 1346 0
1164 3	Morgan	" 1289 0
1173 5	Quibell	" 1147 0
1182 0	McIntosh	" 1247 0
1189 0	Canyon	" 1239 0
1197 9	Favel	" 1232 0
1204 9	Jones	" 1291 0
1212 3	Farlane	" 1200 0
1217 1	Brinka	" 1133 0
1221 9	Redditt	" 1083 0

The railway from Graham to Winnipeg traverses another picturesque region. Between Morgan station and Farlane there are numerous views of Canyon Lake, stretching for many miles in seemingly endless panoramas of varied beauty, flanked by lofty hills and dotted with verdure clad isles. This is Nibigami the country of lakes, -and from here until the prairie country is reached, the eye revels in scenes of rare beauty.

Minaki station is in the heart of this lovely country, and at a site most favourable is the Minaki Inn, a modern and commodious summer hotel.



Minaki Inn

Mls. from
Quebec

1228 3	Ena	Alt. 1090 0
1236 3	Minaki	" 1067 0
1242 3	Wade	" 1194 0
1251 9	Malachi	" 1102 0
1257 9	White	" 1136 0

The Minaki Inn

Mee-Naw-Kee - Beautiful Country

The Minaki Inn, a new summer hotel, is operated by the Canada Railway News Co., Limited.

The Inn has accommodation for 350 guests, and is situated in a beautiful natural park of fourteen acres. Every room has an outlook of exceptional attraction, a view over a water and woodland vista from every room in the entire structure. The utmost care has been taken to leave undisturbed the natural beauty surrounding the Inn. The many densely wooded knolls and look-out points in the vicinity afford shaded, cool places on warm summer days.

Bathing beaches and bath houses have been prepared on a sheltered bay close to the hotel, and the water of the river and lakes being quite soft and throughout the season at a perfect temperature, the comfort and safety of the guests is assured.

Minaki may be justly termed the home of the maskinonge, but in addition to this species of the finny tribe are to be found the finest varieties of lake trout, pickerel, white fish and sturgeon. Sturgeon captured by the Indians have been brought in weighing as much as 138 pounds. Guides who are familiar with the adjacent lakes are available and can assure the most exacting fisherman a fine day's sport with the trout, while the novice who is satisfied with other varieties may fish from the rocks or boats in the immediate vicinity of the hotel. Minaki is also a



The Road-Bed

Miles from
Quebec

convenient centre for the big game hunter, for this territory is the home of the moose, bear and deer

The annex, a cosy lodge situated close to the Inn, with its open fire-places, lounges and music room, is designed to accommodate seventy-five guests, and to serve those who seek rest, or desire to indulge in outdoor winter sports snowshoeing, tobogganing, skating, etc., during the season that the Inn is closed

The numerous bungalows on favoured sites denote Minaki and its environment is rapidly growing in favour as a summer resort for residents of Winnipeg and the prairie provinces.

THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Area 251,842 square miles. Population 400,000

1265 9	Ophir	Alt	1157 0	Sixty miles east of Winnipeg the railway line clears the forest and enters the prairie, passing a section of the great wheat area of this fertile province. The change to perfectly level flat country is almost startling. As far as the eye can see there is nothing to obstruct the vision, and villages far distant loom up with remarkable clearness. Approaching Winnipeg the more lofty of the city structures can be seen nearly twenty miles away
1273 6	Dott	"	1109 0	
1280 6	Brereton	"	1048 0	
1285 9	Hector	"	1011 0	
1295 8	Elma	"	940 0	
1302 9	Lewis	"	949 0	
1310 4	Hazel	"	902 0	
1320 3	Vivian	"	902 0	
1328 2	Anola	"	843 0	
1336 8	Dugald	"	799 0	
1344 5	Transcona	"	766 0	



Minaki Inn

Mia from
Quebec

1350 6 **Winnipeg** Alt. 775 0

Population 200,000. Capital of the Province of Manitoba. Situated at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, it commands the trade of the great and ever growing West, is the gateway through which flows so large a proportion of the commerce of the Canadian Dominion, and is the greatest grain market in the British Empire. Winnipeg is one of the most thriving and substantial cities in Canada, and equal to the best on the Continent in respect to its maintenance and public services. It has beautiful public buildings, palatial stores, fine churches, splendid residences, finely kept streets and parks, great flouring mills, grain elevators, huge abattoirs. In every respect a modern city, one where the spirit of business is most active; a city where mighty results are attained. The Union Station, where the trains of the Canadian Government Railways arrive and depart, is a massive and beautiful structure of stone. Here the trains of the Canadian Government Railways connect with the trains of the Grand Trunk Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern, thus giving a continuous rail connection from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific.



Winnipeg Union Station

STATION	FISH	GAME	TERRITORY	GUIDES	CHARGES	REMARKS
Ameson, Ont.	Trout.	Moose, Deer.	Skunk River.			Sportsmen can secure local guides at Hearst and procure supplies.
Amos, Que.	Trout, Bass, Pickerel.	Moose, Deer, Bear, Caribou, Lynx, Wild cat, Small game, ducks, geese, plover, partridge.	Harricana River, navigable for many miles, affords access to numerous chains of large lakes extending over hundreds of miles of territory.	S. F. Sangster (Canuck) Box 395, Ottawa	\$3.00 to \$5.00 \$3.00 to \$5.00	Outfit parties for hunting, fishing and canoe trips, and supplies guides. Has complete outfit, motor boat, canoe, etc., for hunting and fishing parties. Outfits and provisions sportsmen and fur-trappers guides.
Armstrong, Ont.	Trout	Moose, Deer, Bear, Caribou.	Lake Nipigon for fishing	Apply to station agent	\$2.50 to \$3.00 per day	Hotel accommodation here, and stores for outfitting.
Ferland Willett	Trout.	Big game abundant.	Northern shore of Lake Nipigon easily reached from these points	Apply to Agent at Grant or Armstrong		Guides can be secured at Grant or Armstrong and all outfit
Graham, Ont	Trout, Pickerel.	Big game plentiful everywhere.	Pelican Lake, Abraham Lake, Minataki Lake, Vermilion Lake, Sturgeon River	Indian Guides. Apply to station agent		Hotel accommodation. Stores for outfitting.
Grant, Ont	Trout	Big game abundant for many miles.	Lake Nipigon and many streams and lakes	Apply to station agent	\$2.50 to \$3.00 per day	Outfit can be secured here. Fair hotel accommodation. Northern shore of Lake Nipigon easily reached.
Hearst, Ont	Trout	Moose, Deer, Caribou, Bear.	Mattawashquia River and territory surrounding	Local guides can be engaged by applying to the station agent	\$2.50	Sportsmen can secure outfit and provisions at Hearst.
Kabina, Ont	Trout	Moose, Deer, Caribou, Bear.	Kabunagana River and territory surrounding	None at present		Sportsmen can secure outfit at Hearst.
Kowkash, Ont	Trout.	Big game abundant.	Kowkash River and territory surrounding.			Outfit can be procured at Grant.

STATION	FISH	GAME	TERRITORY	GUIDES	CHARGES	REMARKS
La Tuque	Trout, Bass, Pickerel	Moose, Deer, Caribou, Bear, Lynx, Wildcat and small game, ducks, geese, brant, partridge, plover.	Chains of Lakes and Rivers included in territory extending from Creosman to Creel stations.	Alphonse Tremblay, Le Turque, Quebec, for outfit parties.	\$6.00 per day for each person.	Has furnished camps at convenient places. Completely outfit parties for hunting, fishing and canoe trips. Finest of hunting and fishing.
Mattice, Ont.	Trout.	Moose, Deer, Caribou, Bear.	Missinabi River, canoe route from here to James Bay.	Local men can be engaged. Outfit can be procured at Creel.	About \$2.50 per day for guides.	Parties would need to go fully equipped.
Nagogami, Ont.	Trout.	Moose, Deer, Caribou, Bear.	Nagogami River and adjacent territory.			No guide located here. Outfit can be procured at Hearst.
Nottaway, Que.	Trout, Bass, Pickerel.	Moose, Deer, Caribou, Bear, Lynx, Wildcat and small game, ducks, geese, plover, partridge, etc.	Bell River to Obaska Lake and Grand Lake Victoria North to Shabagoma Lake and to James Bay.	Edouard F. Sanguier (Franco) Box 393, Ottawa O. D. Wyde, Nottaway, Que.	\$3.00 to \$5.00 \$3.00 to \$5.00	Completely outfit parties for fishing and hunting, canoe trips, etc.
Ogahalla, Ont.	Trout.	Big game abundant.	Kenogami River			Provides motor boats, canoes and outfit parties and supplies guides.
Pagwa, Ont.	Trout.	Big game abundant.	Pagwachuan River			Not settled country.
Savoff, Ont.	Trout.	Moose, Deer, Bear.	Savoff River, Martin Creek	Not required		Not settled country.
Smith, Ont.	Trout.	Big game abundant. Ducks, partridge.	Sturgeon Lake, Sturgeon River, Albany River.	W. H. Dodds, Sturgeon Mills, Ont.		Fine fishing near station. Parties would need to go fully equipped as there is no accommodation at Savoff. This guide meets patrons at Smith station.

WRITE FOR 1916 PUBLICATIONS

issued for the

Canadian Government Railways

ABEGWIT Prince Edward Island

LA BAIE DE CHALEUR

BRAS D'OR LAKES

STORIED HALIFAX

OUT OF DOOR

in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces

NOTES BY THE WAY

(Lines Montreal and East

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Gen. Traffic Manager,

H. H. Melanson,
Gen. Passenger Agent,
Moncton, N.B.

W. P. Hinton,
Western Traffic Manager,

W. E. Duperow,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
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District Pass. Agent,
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Canoeing



Clay-Belt Farm



Grain Elevators

(Ft. William.)

